

FIG. 1.

FIG. 1A.

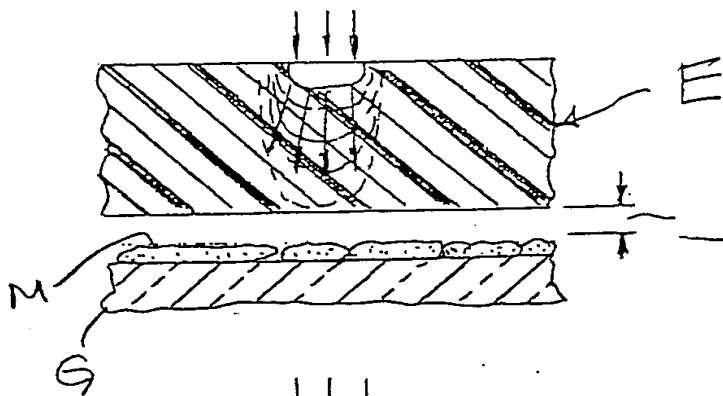


FIG. 1B.

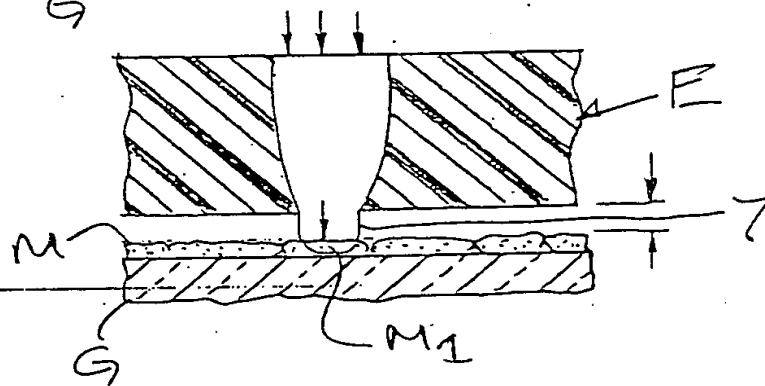


FIG. 1C.

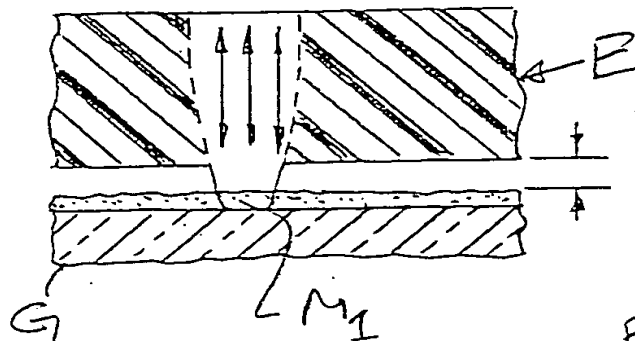


FIG. 1D.

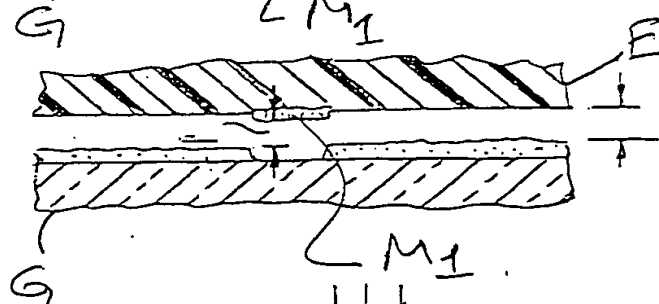


FIG. 1E.

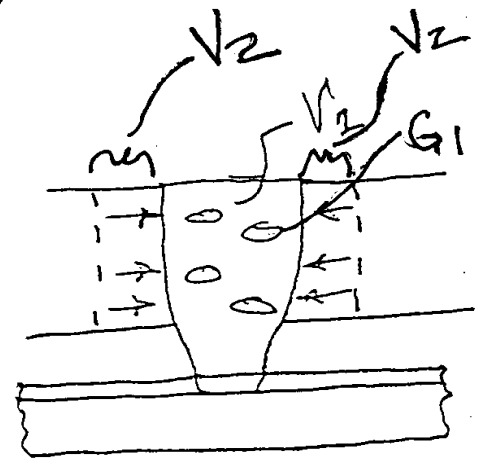
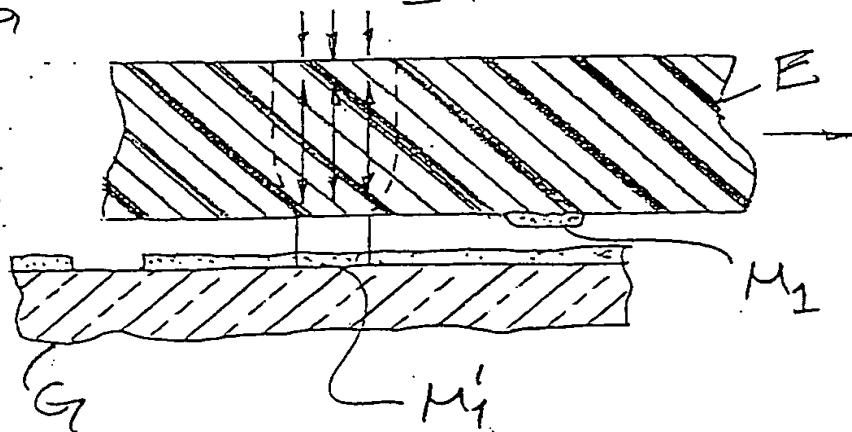


Fig 1 F

FIG. 2A.

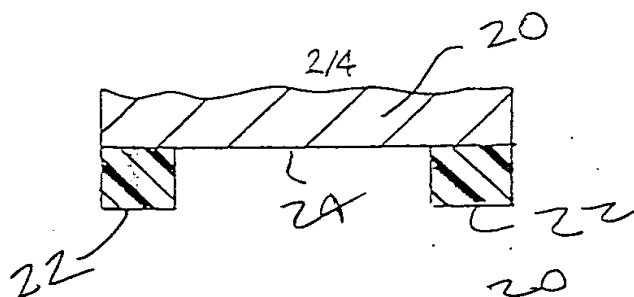


FIG. 28.

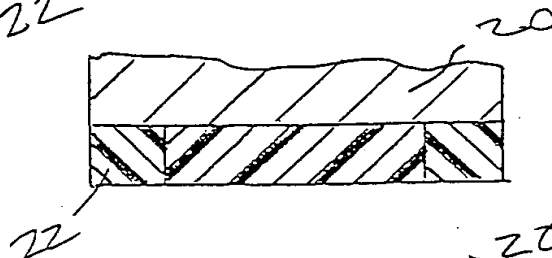


FIG. 2C.

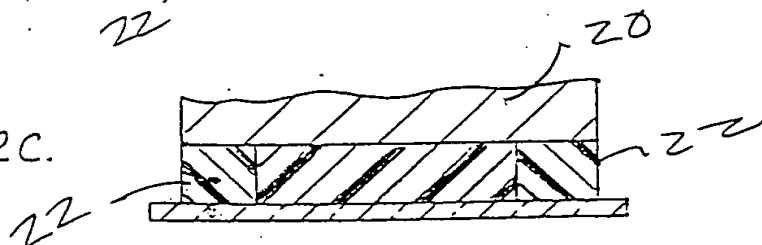


FIG. 2D.

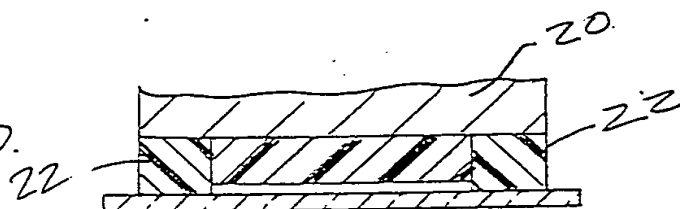


FIG. 2E

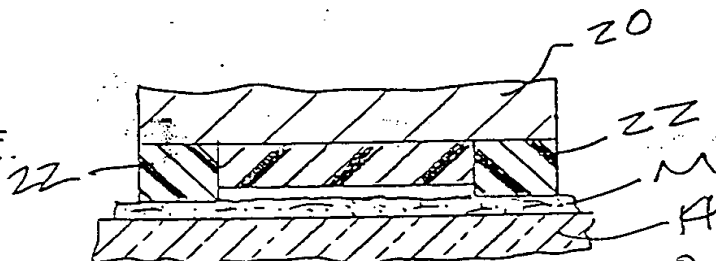


FIG. 2F.

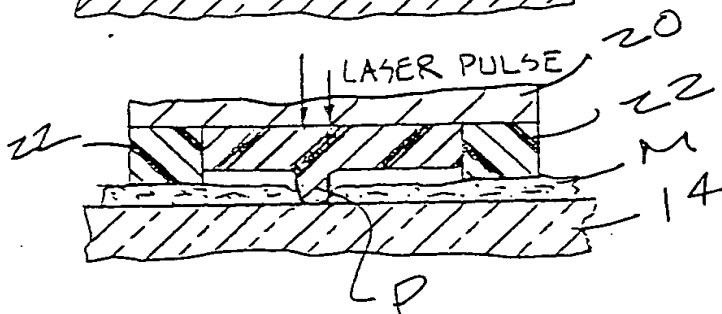


FIG. 26.

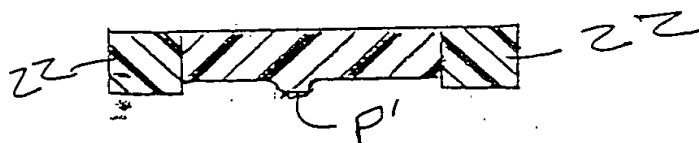
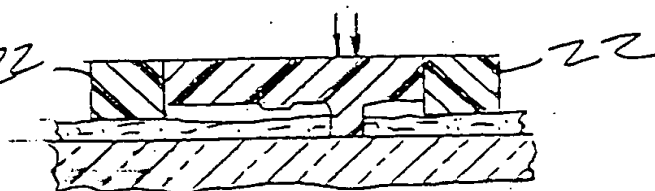


FIG. 24.



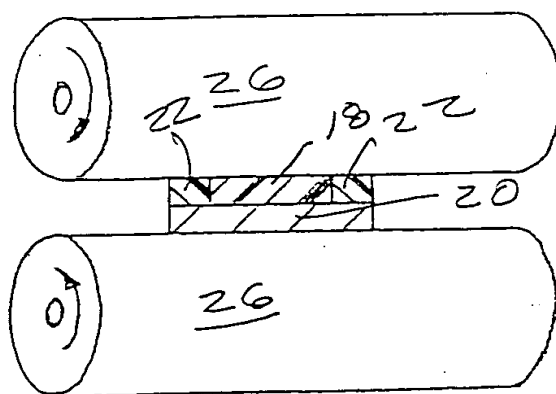
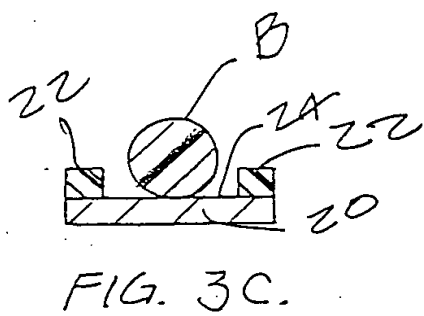
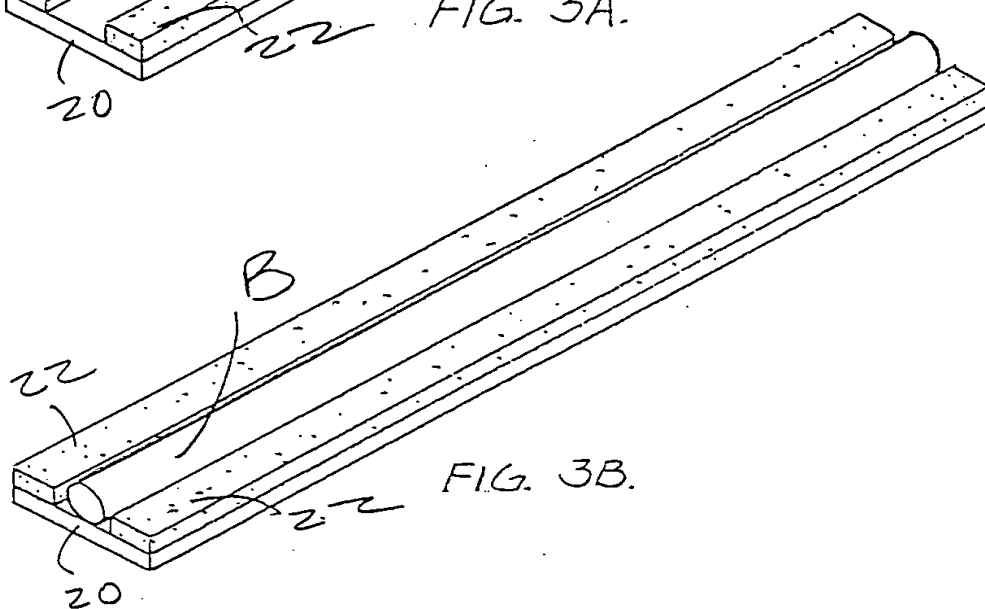
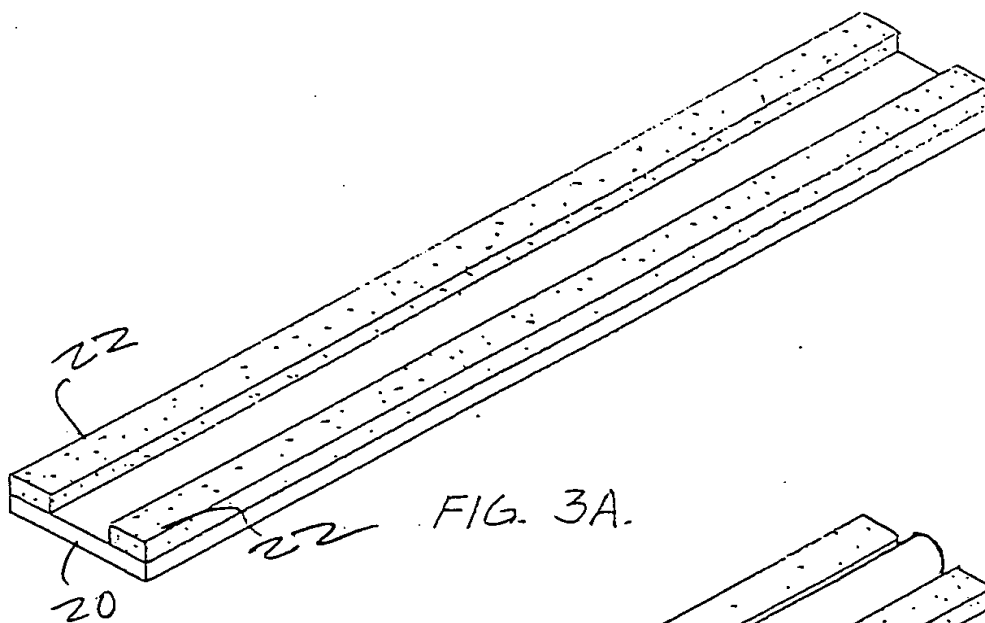
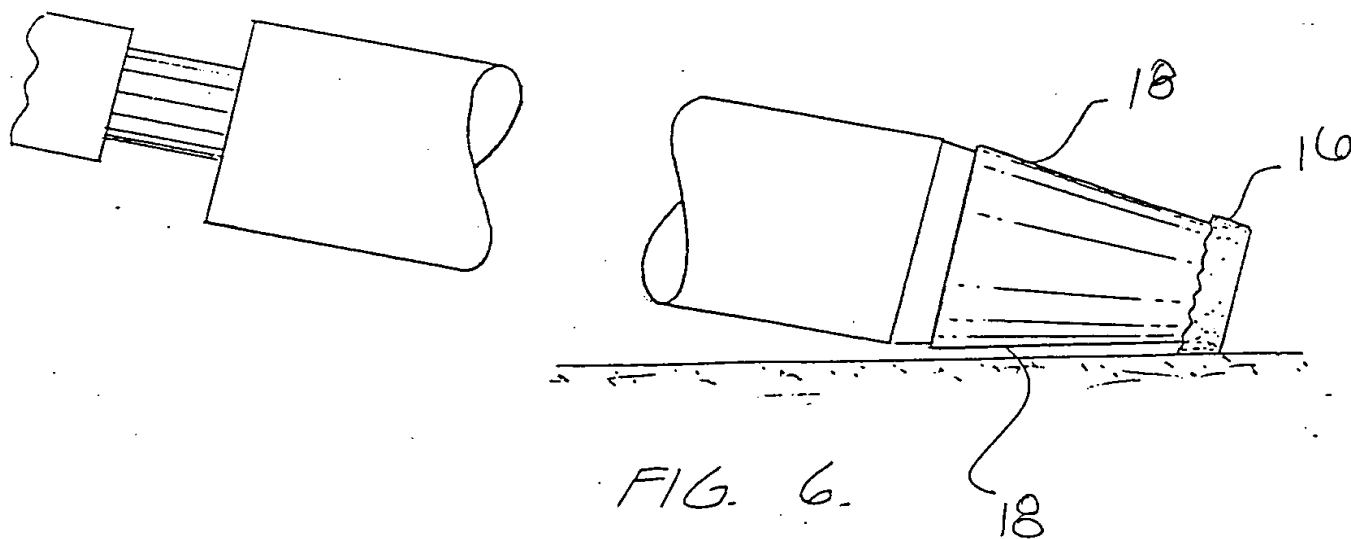
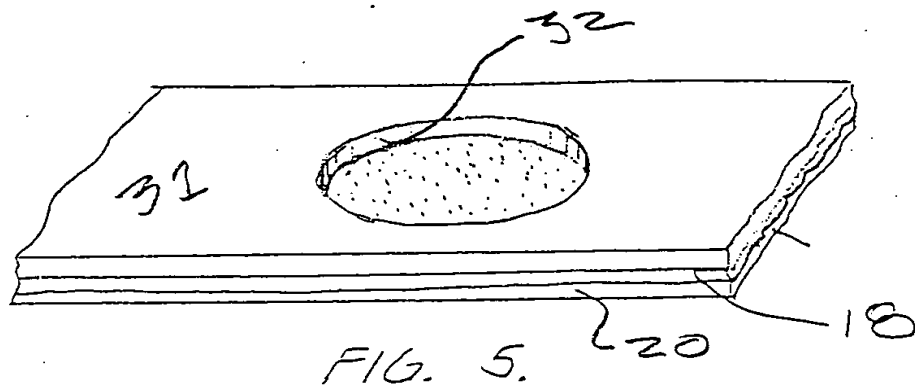
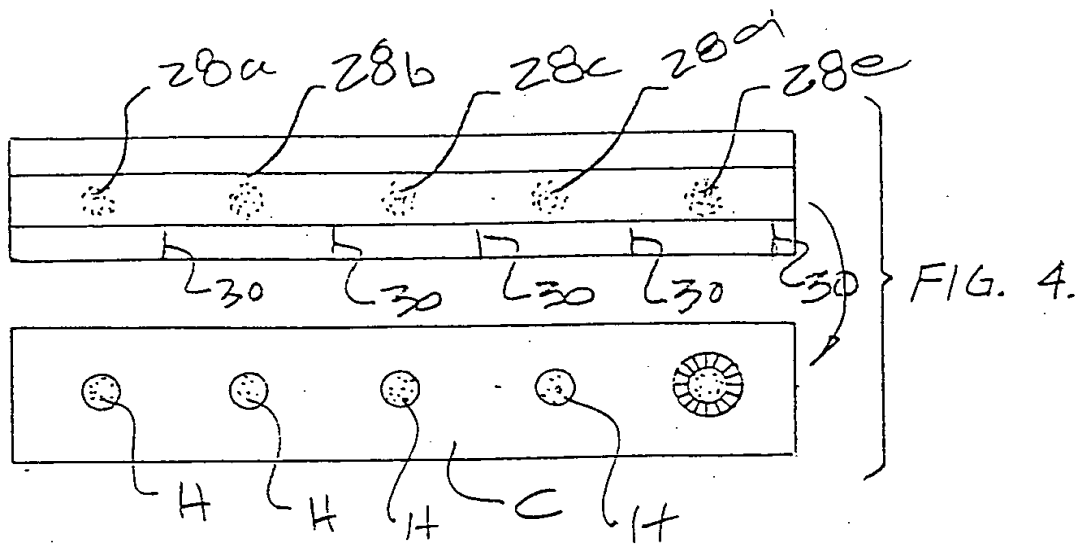
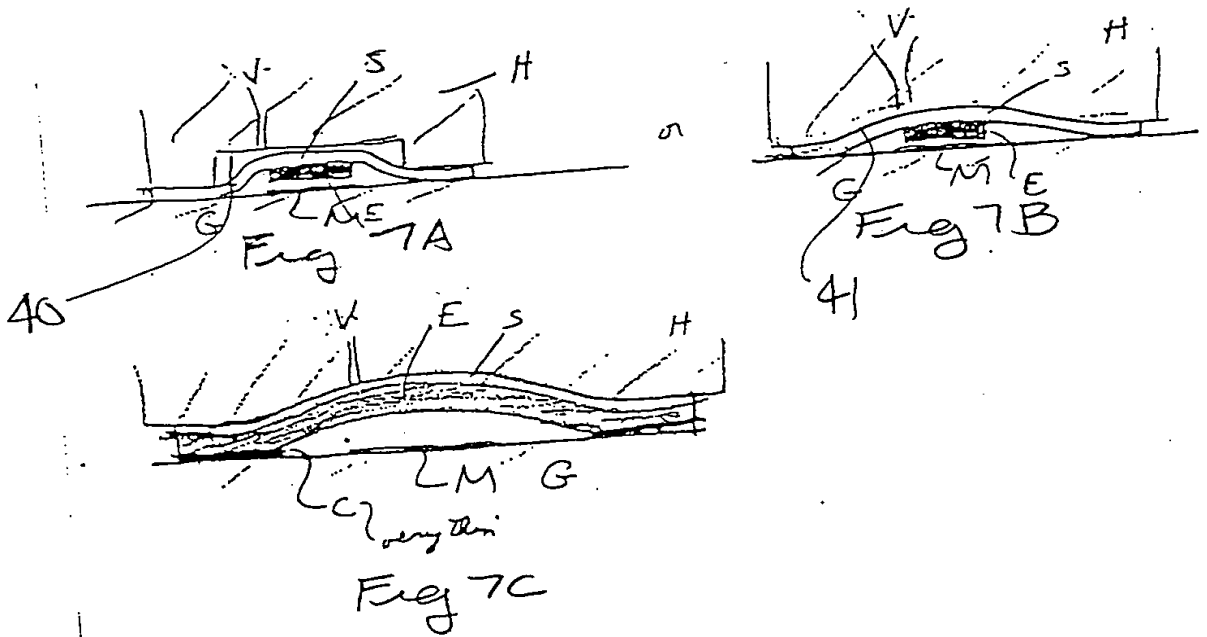
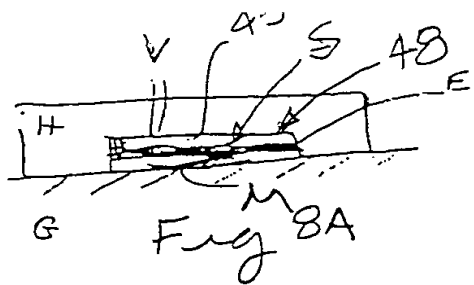


FIG. 3D.

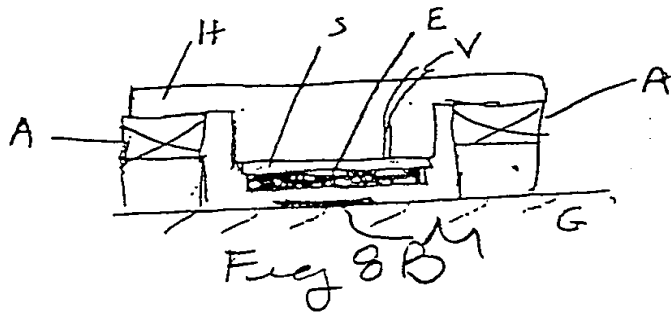


S - substrate
 E - EVA
 C - coating
 H - tape holder
 G - slide
 V - VACUUM

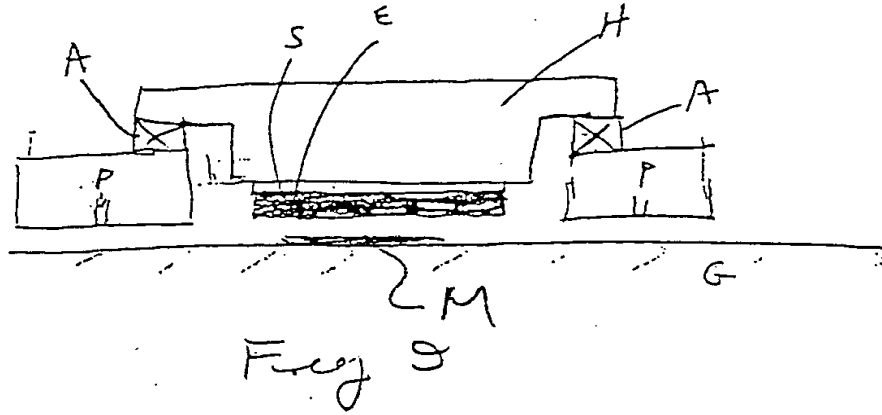




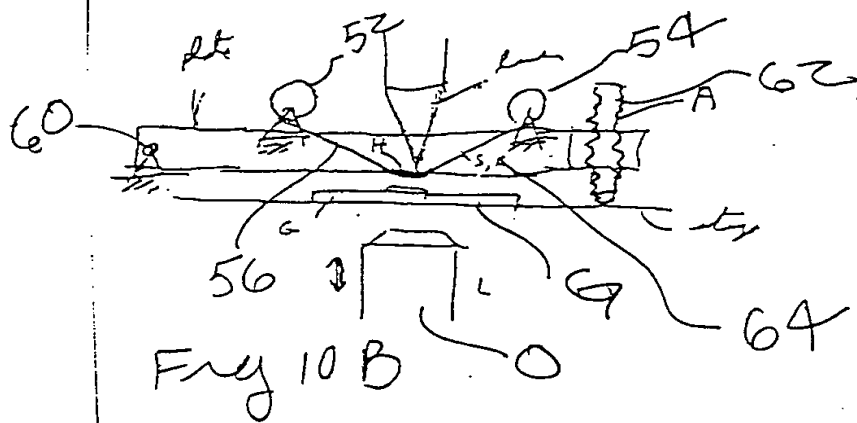
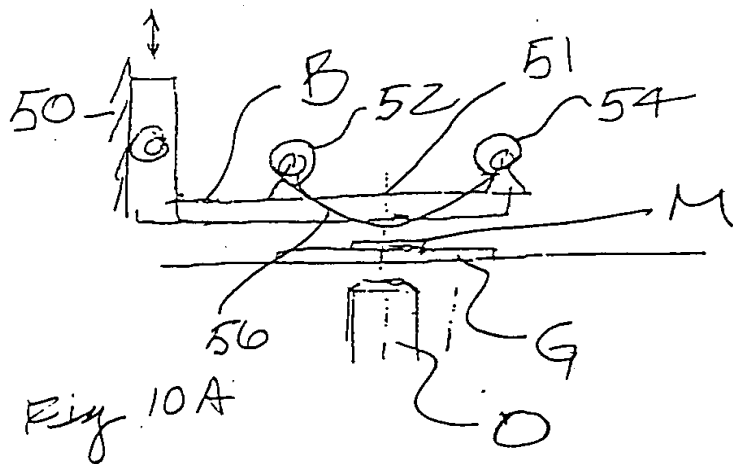
A-rotator
 SE, C, H, G, V
 see Fig 1



P - supply pressure



- 1) h₁ = A
- 2) h₂ = A



Allen Bill Hynes
from Sill & Sullivan, NIH

stepper motor
to rotate
cylinder to new
position

cylinder
socket

controlled gap
(greatly exaggerated)

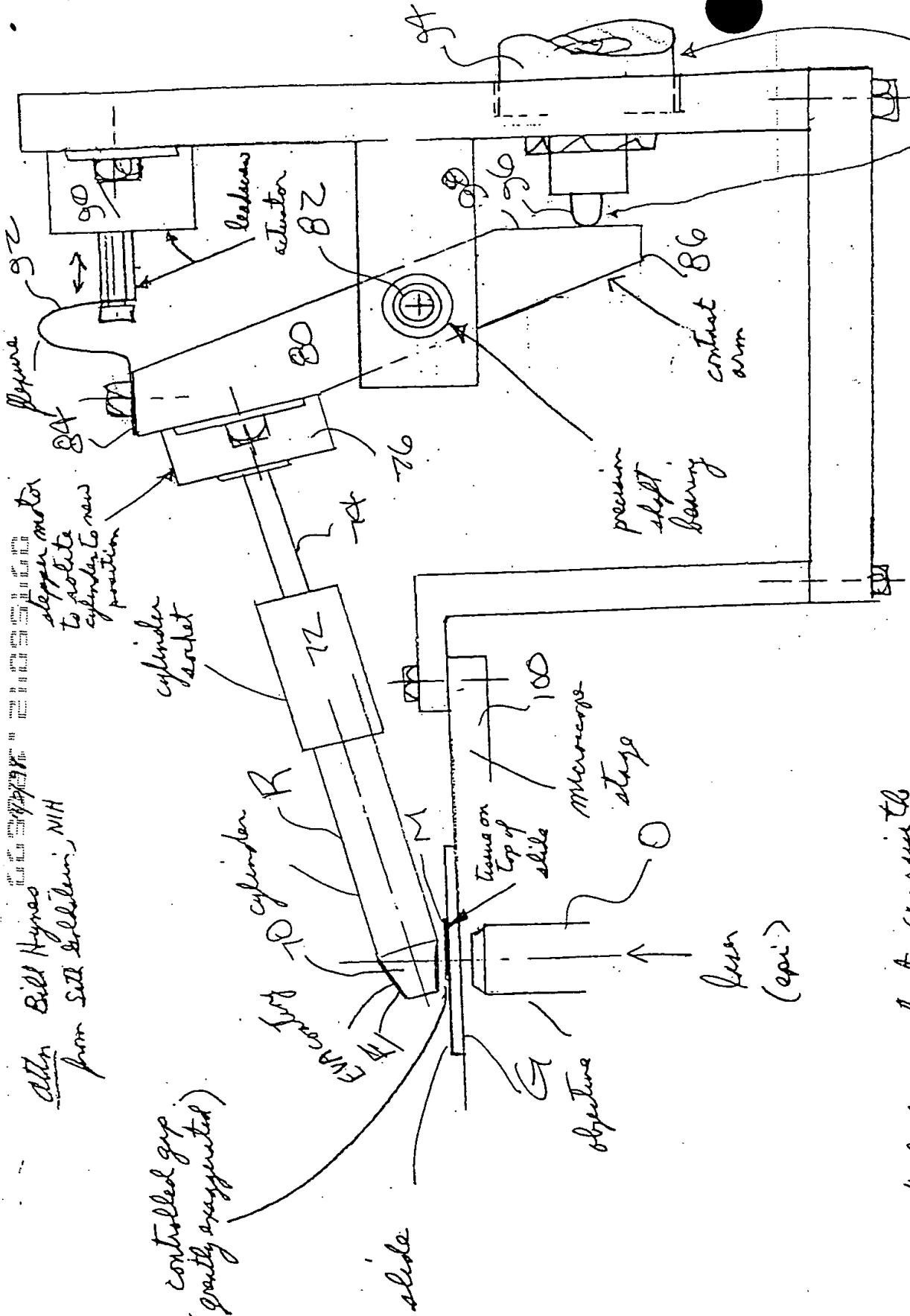


Fig 10C

precision
actuator
(e.g. differential micrometer)

The precision actuator can raise the
cylinder off the slide when it moves
to the right (retracts) or it can lower the
cylinder (extension) until the contrast arm
hits the precision actuator which can be controlled
to less than 1 micron to set the controlled gap
to less than 1 micron e.g. 5 to 10 microns

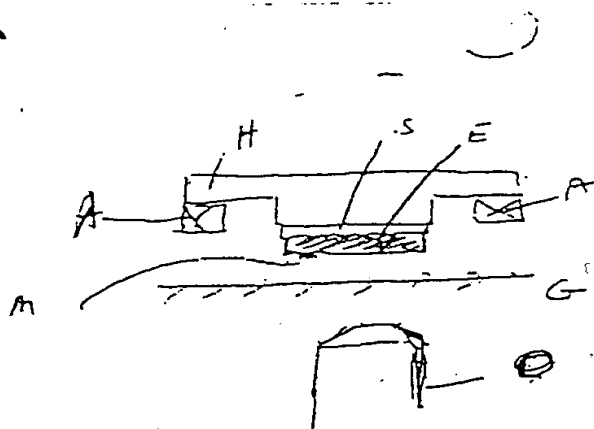


Fig 11

S, E, H, A are

M - mark on lower surface of E

L objective lens

D is fluorescent dye in EVA

T pressure transducer

O orifice

F - fixture

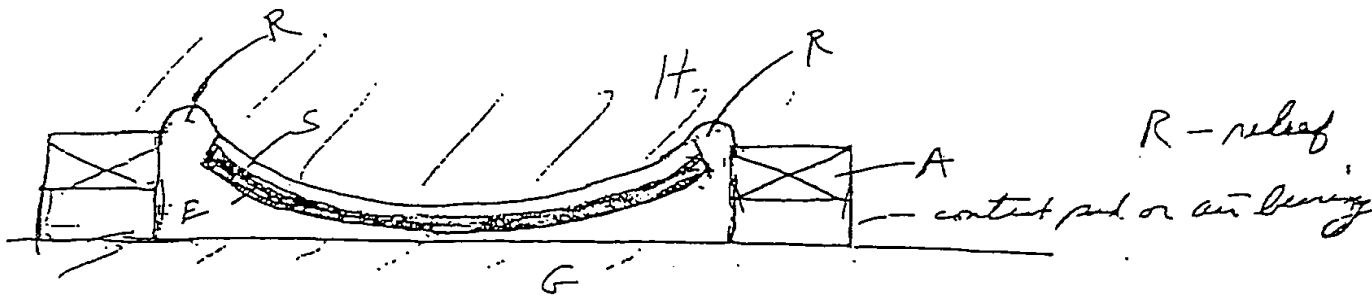


Fig 12